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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY, MAGISTRATE JUDGE

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION.

NO. 18-MD-2843 VC (JSC) San Francisco, California Monday, July 13, 2020

TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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Official Reporter, U.S. District Court

(Appearances continued, next page)

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Monday - July 13, 2020 1 8:32 a.m. PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Calling Civil Action 18-2842, In Re 3 Facebook. Counsel, starting with plaintiff, please state your 4 5 appearances. MR. LOESER: Good morning. It's Derek Loeser for 6 plaintiffs. 7 THE COURT: Good morning. 8 MS. WEAVER: Good morning, Your Honor. Leslie Weaver 9 with BFA. Anne Davis and Angelica Ornelas are with me. 10 11 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. KO: Good morning, Your Honor. David Ko, Keller 12 Rohrback, also on behalf of plaintiffs. 13 MS. LAUFENBERG: And good morning, Your Honor. Cari 14 15 Laufenberg on behalf of plaintiffs. 16 **THE COURT:** Good morning. So, for Facebook? 17 MS. STEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. I saw Orin 18 Snyder's name up a moment ago, but it looks like he's no 19 longer on this screen. 20 THE CLERK: I promoted him, and I don't see him. 21 MS. STEIN: I'm getting text messages saying there is a little bit of a technical error, but I think he'll be on 22 23 momentarily. 24 THE CLERK: Okay. 25 MS. STEIN: Yeah. He says it says "Waiting."

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And, this is Deborah Stein for Facebook. And I'm here
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    with Martie Kutscher Clark. And hopefully Orin Snyder will be
 2
    here in a moment. I'm not sure; maybe he should disconnect and
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     try again.
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          Do you think that's the best thing, for him to hang up and
     try again?
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 7
               THE CLERK: Sure.
                                  I mean, as soon as I see his name,
      I will promote him to a panelist.
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               THE COURT: No apologies needed.
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          (Off-the-Record discussion)
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11
          (A pause in the proceedings)
                           (Inaudible)
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               MR. SNYDER:
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               THE COURT: Can't hear you, Mr. Snyder.
               MR. SNYDER: Okay. I apologize. My iPad was not
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15
      allowing me to connect, so now I'm on my iPhone.
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               THE COURT: We can see you now.
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               MR. SNYDER: Okay. Great. Thank you so much.
      apologize. I don't know why.
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               THE COURT: Not a problem. Not a problem.
                                                           Why don't
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      you go ahead and make your appearance; everyone else has.
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                          Okay. Orin Snyder for defendants, from
               MR. SNYDER:
      Gibson Dunn. Thank Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: We do have a court reporter this morning,
      taking down the transcript.
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          All right. So thank you very much, everyone, for your
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statements. I thought we should just discuss them, the issues, in the order the parties presented them.

First, with respect to plaintiffs' document production.

Not really sure, plaintiffs say they're not withholding anything.

The only thing I guess that Facebook raised was some potential dispute regarding the production of documents versus, maybe, interrogatories. But I didn't understand plaintiffs' statement to say that they were refusing to produce those documents.

I don't know if anyone from the plaintiffs wants to respond.

MS. WEAVER: Angelica Ornelas will be addressing this for us, Your Honor.

MS. ORNELAS: Thank Your Honor.

So I think what we've tried to do here is explain that we are searching for responsive materials, to the extent that they are in plaintiffs' possession.

What we are excluding from the search are materials from the user account and user archive, itself, for a couple of different reasons. One is as to the offensive ads that Facebook is seeking, it's not clear that that content is located within those sources, to begin with. There does appear to be identification of advertisers that sent content to the users. But the ads, themselves, do not appear to be in the

archive.

So that is one of the reasons why we don't think that should be is encompassed within our search. If that helps.

THE COURT: Well, what you're saying is that you can't produce them. That you don't -- you don't have the ability to produce them.

MS. ORNELAS: From the Facebook user account and archive.

But otherwise, if the plaintiffs do have standalone records of things like the offensive ads that Facebook is seeking, we are searching and collecting those items.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Your Honor, if I could respond to that for a minute, I'd appreciate it.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: The issue here isn't limited to advertisements.

And I just want to start by saying we're not seeking discovery from the there was here to abuse the plaintiffs, or to harass them. It's because we think this case should have been dismissed on standing grounds at the motion-to-dismiss stage, and Judge Chhabria held that we would have an opportunity to seek discovery from the plaintiffs regarding their allegations, and an opportunity to move to dismiss individual plaintiffs on standing grounds.

And to that end, the plaintiffs have a lot of allegations

in their complaint, not just about the advertisements, to the effect that because of conduct Facebook engaged in, they experienced certain activity on the Facebook platform.

That includes that the plaintiffs received what they call highly offensive advertisements; that they received friend requests from people they call "trolls" who they didn't actually know; that they experienced third-party interference with their accounts, so someone who was not them was posting on their accounts. We have requested information from plaintiffs regarding those allegations.

So for instance, documents sufficient to show any highly offensive advertisements they actually received, or documents sufficient to show any friend requests they received from trolls, so people they didn't actually know. And plaintiffs seem to have taken the categorical position that they will not produce any materials from their Facebook accounts.

And for us that's problematic, because Facebook's not in a position to identify that information. We don't know if a particular friend request came from someone the plaintiffs knew or did not know, whether a post on their account was a post a particular plaintiff actually made, or whether a third party gained access to an account mained that post.

So we're just requesting materials to show that type of information.

THE COURT: But I don't understand -- I don't hear

them saying that they're refusing to identify that. Of course, that's relevant. That's not what I heard.

I guess what I heard is they don't -- they don't know how they could necessarily access and show that to Facebook, but they could identify for it. The allegation was made in the complaint, so obviously, they have to be able to identify it.

Is that what you're saying, Ms. Ornelas?

MS. ORNELAS: Your Honor, to the extent that the plaintiffs do have those records in their possession, custody, or control, they're going to be produced. However, to the extent that Facebook is asking us to search through the Facebook user platform and archive, the records that they are requesting don't appear to be contained in those sources.

So we are agreeing to search and collect materials, to the extent they exist. But for -- for right now, it doesn't appear like those materials are within the platform and the archive, which is why we are anticipating carving them out of our search.

THE COURT: And just to -- how would they identify -- how would they go about and find to produce to Facebook an ad that they found, that they believed was offensive?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Sure. So there's a lot of ways that they could do this. And we've actually discussed this previously, so I'm a little surprised to hear the response today, because previously the response has been: If you want,

we can look.

So for instance, on Facebook plaintiffs have a feature called: Download your information. And you can download there sort of a history of all of your activity on Facebook, and pretty much everything you've ever done on Facebook. And they would be able to find a lot of this information there.

Many Facebook users --

THE COURT: Would it show ads?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: I don't know, off the top of my head, if it would show every ad, but I believe certain advertising information would be reflected there.

A lot of this information also comes across through emails. So a lot of users have their accounts set up to send information to them by email, as well, so users would receive emails.

And I do just want to clarify, we're not just talking about advertisements. You know, some of this is about friend requests people received. And they --

THE COURT: I'm just taking -- I'm just taking it -- I'm taking it one at a time. Because you said that they refused, I -- I'm just not hearing that. I'm just trying to figure out.

How would they -- I know they could describe to you an ad that they recall seeing that they found was offensive. I'm trying to figure out, because this is a dispute about a

document production, how -- how are you saying they should actually produce to you that ad?

What is the search that they're supposed do? What -- at least for the ads, I don't think you know.

Okay. So now as to --

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: No. For their ads, I see three ways they could find the information. First, they could go through their download-their-information file, and any ads that are contained within it they could produce the relevant pages of their download-their-information file or, you know, screenshot it and produce it.

To the extent any ads were received from Facebook by email, they could produce those as emails. To the extent any ads are currently on their Facebook news feed, they could produce those materials by, again, either screenshotting or PDFing the pages.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Ms. Ornelas, are you downloading the information files for your clients?

MS. ORNELAS: Sure, Your Honor. So when we -- we have downloaded that information. And that's what I was referring to earlier, where it appears that within that file, there is some limited advertiser information. The ads, themselves, do not appear to be located within that file.

With respect to, you know, stand-alone emails or screenshots, that is something that we are searching for, and

collecting, and reviewing.

The issue is to the extent that Facebook believes the ads, themselves, are within the download file that Ms. Kutscher just described, that's where I think the disconnect is here.

MS. WEAVER: Your Honor, if I may just explain, the archive that we're talking about is a select subset of users' platform activity that Facebook designates and allows users to download. Ordinarily, users don't that. And that's -- Facebook produced that to us, already. So when Ms. Ornelas says that they excluded advertisement, that's because it is not the entire world of Facebook activity.

And I think it's exactly right that, really, the information that Facebook wants is better suited to a contention interrogatory or a deposition. It's really not a document request that's proportional to the needs here, because we can communicate that. And the second piece is --

THE COURT: Well, why -- I don't hear -- I don't hear that it's proportionality. I hear that you don't have it.

MS. WEAVER: That's true, as well. I guess the question is, yes, could we go through the archives and maybe identify some reference to an ad? I don't know.

But these are, you know, highly -- these are -- they're not sorted that way. There's no section that says: Here are the advertising. We're not aware that we have it. If Facebook produced it to us, maybe that would help. But we don't have

them right now.

And Facebook knows what advertisements it serves to these plaintiffs. Right? They know what agreements they have, and who's been allowed to advertise on the platform.

But, you know, for example, to come at this another way, let me just say that our allegations aren't -- really, the heart of the case is not about specific individual advertisements. Although, each of our plaintiffs received notice that Cambridge Analytica obtained their data, so Facebook knows that already.

But the heart of our case is that it's the volume of data and advertisements that people got because Facebook was funneling all of this information out.

And we still don't even have from Facebook documents sufficient to show which third parties accessed their data. If Facebook produced that to us, which they still haven't, we could go to our plaintiffs and say: Of these millions of apps, which do you find offensive that were advertising to you?

But it's kind of asking us to answer from information that Facebook exclusively has. And that's -- that's one of our issues.

THE COURT: Well, it's kind of a chicken -- it's a chicken-and-egg thing, I think. I don't know about that. But -- I don't know if I necessarily agree with that.

But it does sound like the way to approach this is, first,

perhaps to do it as interrogatories. And then the plaintiffs will identify, you know: These are the ads...

Whatever the question is, whatever your question is about standing, ask that. And then perhaps then go to the documents.

MS. STEIN: Your Honor, if I may, to that point, I think our issue here is as we were meeting and conferring, we were repeatedly told by plaintiffs that they wouldn't search for these various things like troll requests, and -- and these were things that were specifically pled. We did not hear from plaintiffs that they did not have access to this information.

Obviously, if they don't have it, they don't have it. But for some of these -- and Martie, I think, was going to go on into detail which ones they were. For some of these categories, plaintiffs have it. They can say -- if there's something on their Facebook -- in their Facebook history that shows activity that weren't their (audio interference) post, they should produce those to us. They've been telling us they won't even search.

And, you know, the suggestion that there's some proportionality issue here, I mean, that's the first time we've heard that this case has some sort of proportionality problem. I mean, we've been working night and day on production on our end. We keep getting told about how huge this case is from plaintiffs' perspective.

So I think having them do some searching of the accounts

to produce a very discrete number of documents is not a lot to ask.

And our fear that is going down the interrogatory path, we're then going to be told that a contention 'rog is premature, and they don't have the information. We're just --

THE COURT: No, no, no. No, because I'm telling you now, I'm saying, they're suggesting do that first. They made the allegations in their complaint. So, what is the information that they had that those allegations were based on? Right? That's what you want to know first.

And then -- I mean, to the extent there is some friend requests, for example, they say that they got that they weren't aware of or that they believe was a troll, that they should be -- is there any reason, Ms. Ornelas, you can't identify that?

MS. ORNELAS: Your Honor, this goes back to the way that the information is provided in the download file. There are certain lists of different types of friend requests, for example accepted friends, removed friends, rejected friends. There is, you know, no list within the download file of, you know, particularly suspicious friend requests.

So to the extent there are suspicious friend requests captured within those different lists, that would be something that, of course, we could respond to an interrogatory asking us to identify which of the requests appearing on these different lists were considered suspicious.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Well, --

MR. LOESER: Your Honor, Derek Loeser --

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: -- if I can respond to that, I think the concern is we're not asking for plaintiffs to look at their file and send us a specified list by Facebook of suspicious friend requests. We can see who requested them to be friends.

We need them to identify for us: Which were the friend requests that you thought were from trolls? Who were the people you don't actually know in real life? And we have no way to do that.

So I think what Ms. Ornelas is saying is they are able to look at the file and, you know, it might not be captured in one particular area, they might have to do some work, but they're able to see a record of who requested their clients to be friends.

And we would like them to produce the pages of the file that show friend requests from people they did not actually know, who they believed to have been trolls.

THE COURT: All right. But the first half of that sounded like an interrogatory. You want them to identify those friend requests. But I mean -- maybe it goes hand in hand, because they identify it by looking at the page, and seeing it.

Mr. Loeser, you wanted to say something?

MR. LOESER: Yeah. I think, Your Honor, you're on -I think you've sort of figured out exactly what the problem
is, and your suggestion is a good one, and one that -- it's
working talking about for a minute.

Certainly, a contention 'rog asking them to explain the basis for allegations in the complaint, that does -- that's always seemed to us like what this request was really after. Because they're not asking for information; they've all the information. They're asking us to characterize the information. And that's exactly what a contention 'rog is.

And obviously, if we receive that 'rog, we'll answer it with the information we have. But I think it is also very true, we don't yet have from Facebook the most critical information in this case, which is who did they give our plaintiffs' data to or sell access to, and what information did they provide.

Once we have that information, we can completely answer the contention interrogatory. But at present, we can only answer with what limited information we have.

THE COURT: You can answer it, based on the allegations that you made in the complaint. I mean, that's the whole -- it's a chicken-and-egg thing, right?

Because their argument as to standing that Judge Chhabria will have to decide is if you didn't know that you were receiving a friend request from someone suspicious, how you

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were harmed by it. Right?
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               MR. LOESER: Right.
               THE COURT: Right? So that's sort of a chicken and
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            So to say: Well, until we know who sent it -- no. You
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      made allegations in the complaint of some injury, thus far.
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          And they want to know, what is that based upon.
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               MR. LOESER: Right. I would --
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               THE COURT: Sounds like -- I don't know --
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               MR. LOESER: Yeah, I quess --
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               THE COURT:
                           I don't know if I'd call it a contention
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      interrogatory so much as like: Identify for us, you alleged
      X. Okay, who is -- who did the friend request come from?
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               MR. LOESER: Right. I guess I would describe it as
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      part of a chicken and an egg. Because they've focused on this
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      one aspect of the case which is, you know, ads that people
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      received that they found offensive.
          But the heart of the case is they took information, user
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     data, and they shared it with third parties. That then led to
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     a variety of things. One of those things was ads that people
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     found offensive.
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          But the basis of the case is that they took data, and they
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     shared it without consent.
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          But I hear what you are saying.
               THE COURT: Well, that's your argument to Judge
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25
      Chhabria. And I get it.
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Like, you may think okay, you can whack that away, but you're not going to win your standing argument, anyway.

Okay, but they're still entitled to do their discovery on what they believe their argument is, to make their argument. I mean, I -- I hear what you're saying. But that doesn't mean they don't get the discovery on those allegations.

MR. LOESER: Right.

THE COURT: It may ultimately not prevail. But this is just discovery.

Okay. So --

MR. LOESER: To be clear, though -- I'm sorry,

Your Honor. But to be clear on what we would be able to do if
we received a contention interrogatory today, we would be able
to answer with regard to the information we have at present.

But as discovery unfolds and we get the information we're waiting for, then obviously, that would be supplemented with a lot more information.

THE COURT: Right. But what I understand

Ms. Kutscher saying is you made certain allegations in the complaint, and they want to know the basis for them now.

And to the extent, then -- for example, if your clients had in mind particular friend requests, if they did, then, you know, look at that file and -- or -- I don't know how you would do it or if you can do it -- identify that friend request.

MS. WEAVER: Your Honor, we will do that. And we

have always said we would search for everything off the platform, which is what we had when we filed.

I mean, the other piece, of course, and the proof problem in the case at a specific level is that Facebook, itself, has said they can't identify how our individual plaintiffs were harmed.

And certainly, the friends of friends, when friends gave permission so that third parties I didn't know about because they downloaded those apps, that's what we need to try to understand from Facebook how those systems work.

Because I -- this is one of those odd cases where the plaintiffs don't know specifically how they were harmed. They just know the vol- -- that's not sweeping. But in some sense, there's two pieces. There's the narrow, kind of, what happened to me specifically, and what offensive ads.

And then there is the larger portion of the case, which is: I didn't understand that when I was sending a private message and attaching a photo to one friend, that that data and information was being sent to literally so many third parties, Facebook tells us they can't identify them all.

And so we're still working on that second piece. And that's why we keep hearing it as sort of a contention interrogatory.

But we will give them the information we currently possess, and identify and respond to a 'roq based on what we

now know, but we're just conditioning that on there's a lot that we have yet to learn.

THE COURT: No, no, no, I understand. And that's an argument for Judge Chhabria in terms of what the --

MS. WEAVER: Got it.

THE COURT: -- was, and the standing, as to discovery.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: And I do want to be clear if I may, for a second, I think that the argument that Ms. Weaver is making might apply to certain types of requests, and we don't need to dig into those right now.

But the specific ones that we're talking about, for instance, friend requests from trolls, there's no information that plaintiffs would need from Facebook to identify friend requests from people they don't know. The plaintiffs either knew the people, or didn't know the people. I don't think there's something they would need from Facebook to identify that.

Another one of the requests has to do with interference on their Facebook accounts. So one of the things we want to know is: Were there posts on your account? Did something appear on your wall that you didn't do, yourself?

The plaintiffs don't need information from Facebook to say: This post on my wall this day wasn't from me. Someone else did it.

That's the type of stuff we're seeking right now, because there are allegations about those things in the complaint. So I don't think there should be any delay answering questions like that.

MS. WEAVER: We will answer with what --

THE COURT: What they need to do is review the downloaded file from the user activity. And it may or may not be in there. I just don't know how complete it is.

Like, somebody sitting here today probably can't remember the name, exactly, or anything like that. Right? So they need to review the file. And maybe it's in there, maybe it's not.

But, I guess I don't hear the plaintiffs saying that their clients aren't going to be reviewing that downloaded file.

MS. ORNELAS: Well, Your Honor, that file, when taking into account the volume that it measures to date, we're talking about 116,000 documents that total, you know, somewhere in the ballpark of 46 gigabytes of data.

So that is a significant volume to be searching, which is why our initial position was carving that voluminous source out, and instead, focusing on the documents that plaintiffs have, things like screenshots or emails, things like that.

Because what we do know is, for example, when there is a suspicious log-in attempt, a user is notified by Facebook, at least that's my understanding. And they get an email that says: Hey, was this you? You have logged in from halfway

across the globe. 1 So things like that, you know, we are searching for. But 2 to the extent that, you know, Facebook thinks it's proportional 3 to have us search through that volume of data without knowing 4 5 whether that kind of content is in the download file itself, we just don't think that that is, you know, proportional at this 6 time. 7 Particularly when --8 THE COURT: I quess I don't -- I don't understand. 9 So either -- like, either it shows friend requests, or it 10 11 doesn't. And if it doesn't, it doesn't. You can figure that 12 out. MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: It does, yes. 13 THE COURT: All I will say is this: The plaintiff 14 15 certainly can't argue standing based on some friend requests 16 that they then didn't search for within their file. 17 all. I mean, you'll produce whatever evidence you produce, 18 And then that's it. You're held to it. 19 20 So that's -- that's the direction I'm going to give. That's all. I mean, I don't really quite --21 MS. WEAVER: I understand Your Honor. 22

THE COURT: Yes, it will take the plaintiff some time to cull through their files. Okay. They're the named plaintiffs.

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MS. WEAVER: We will do that, Your Honor. 1 Yeah. I think the other point, though, is that there is -- there 2 remains -- for example, if Facebook has a list of trolls and 3 had a list of suspicious apps and we can show them to our 4 5 plaintiffs, they may remember. 6 But I hear your point. We'll give the specific information we have now. And later on, we will be -- we'll be 7 amending any 'rog responses, once discovery is complete. 8 then a judge can make a ruling on standing. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. 11 Let's see. So the next area was the app developer investigation. And so --12 13 MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, may I be heard on that one? THE COURT: Yes. 14 15 MR. SNYDER: So Your Honor, thank you. This is both 16 not right, and also not accurately described by the plaintiffs 17 in the submission. Let me be very brief. The so-called "app developer 18 19 investigation" is an internal investigation conducted by my law 20 firm, Gibson Dunn, in the wake of the Cambridge Analytica 21 events, commenced in 2018. And the purpose of this internal investigation that my 22 23 partner Al Southwell is leading was to advise Facebook about legal risks and exposures, including in this lawsuit

(Indicating), relating to apps on the Facebook platform prior

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to 2015. It's been ongoing since that time.

And first, plaintiffs wanted every single document relating to that internal investigation, including my law firm's files. That was obviously overbroad.

To be clear, we are producing documents relating to this investigation. What I mean by that, Your Honor, is when my law firm, working with Facebook and outside consultants, discovered activity prior to 2015 involving third-party apps that it wanted to follow up with, and communicated with those third-party apps, those communications are not privileged. Those communications we are producing, and have produced. In fact, we have already produced 16,000 documents related to the investigation. And as we continue our production, we will continue to produce thousands of documents relating to the investigation.

What we are objecting to, and only objecting to, is core attorney/client and work-product communications, such as my law firm's internal analysis. Such as communications between my law firm and counsel at Facebook concerning the investigation.

What we propose makes sense here is that we conclude our production relating to this internal investigation. And once plaintiffs have reviewed these materials and identified apps that they believe to be relevant, or want -- or -- or want additional documents, they can issue more tailored requests for information specific to particular apps.

For example, let's assume hypothetically in 2012 there was some app that did something that the investigation uncovered. We then, as part of our investigative protocol, communicated with that app. Call it App X. We wrote them a letter. That letter will be produced and they will then have the name of that app. And any communications with that app.

In one or two instances, only, we actually -- I think one, maybe, we filed a lawsuit against a company. That is all public.

After they review those documents, we can take -- we can then meet and confer, and there can be a live dispute. Right now, there is no live dispute other than they say they want everything. And they are focusing on a Massachusetts Superior Court ruling. And as we told the Court -- which -- which -- which was a motion to compel by the Massachusetts Attorney General regarding a completely different -- substantially different document requests than plaintiffs.

We objected to that request in Massachusetts because, as framed, it did invade attorney/client privilege, work product, and the like. The Superior Court ruled against us.

But Facebook took that up to the Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts, and they granted the extraordinary review of the Superior Court's work product determination. That is in litigation. And so nothing that's happening in Massachusetts should either bind or control here.

This is not right. When they get the tens of thousands of documents they will see that there are -- I'm making it up -- ten, 20, 30, 40, 50 different apps -- maybe more, I don't know the number -- maybe Martie does -- with which we communicated as a result of our investigation. They'll know the names of those apps. They can then follow up and ask questions about those apps. We're going to turn over all those documents.

What we're not turning over is our law firm's files, and our communications with our client that were all pursuant to this privileged investigation.

THE COURT: When is that production going to be complete?

MR. SNYDER: Martie?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: So we made a production on Wednesday that included about 10,000 additional pages of materials with the third parties. We're continuing to review them. The volume is extraordinarily high, because it includes every communication with apps about this investigation.

I think it would probably take us another several weeks to work through the rest of the documents. I think it's in the range of tens of thousands of additional documents to review.

And we're actively working on that.

But again, these include every letter that went to an app saying they were suspended, and why. So once the production is complete, plaintiffs will have the ability to identify any apps

that were suspended for reasons they're concerned about, or 1 that are actually relevant to the case. 2 And as Mr. Snyder said, then they could request additional 3 information about those apps, and we'd have something narrower 4 5 and more tailored that we can focus on. MR. KO: Your Honor, this is David --6 7 MR. SNYDER: Let me make one more point, Your Honor, because -- so there's nothing -- there's no sort of nefarious 8 suggestion. 9 As it turns out, the vast majority of apps that were 10 11 suspended were suspended because we wrote them, saying: Mr. or Mrs. App, we have these questions for you, " and they 12 never wrote back. Probably out of business, or didn't care. 13 We then suspended them for non-compliance with our 14 15 platform rules because they simply ignored our initial inquiry. 16 So I think a high majority, if not in the nineties, high 17 nineties of the so-called suspended apps (Indicating quotation 18 marks) are just apps about which we had questions and followup. And then they never wrote back to us, and we said "You're 19 20 suspended because you're a scofflaw, you didn't respond to us." 21 MR. KO: This is David Ko on behalf of plaintiffs. 22 May I respond? 23 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KO: So I'm a bit surprised, first of all, that Mr. Snyder says this issue is premature. We have been going

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back and forth on this.

And as you know, in last hearing, you did direct Facebook to try and get to a final position on this issue so that we could actually brief it. We thought we came to some sort of final position, as you can tell from what Mr. Snyder is saying. He refuses to actually have a final position on this.

And on the communications in particular that they are claiming they will produce to suggest that we should narrow our subsequently -- subsequently narrow our request, that doesn't make sense to us for a variety of reasons. Including, most notably, the fact what they are offering to produce here are internal communications with third parties. That has nothing to do and has no bearing on the relevance of the internal documents and communications that we are entitled to.

I understand what Mr. Snyder is saying, that there is a certain degree of those communications that could be privileged. But it is inconceivable that all of them are. And all you have to do is take one look at the statement that we attached or the exhibit that we attached to our statement that shows their publicly-available announcement about this ADI in which they claim -- Facebook claims -- that this is something that involved hundreds of people. Not just attorneys. Right?

They don't say it's an employer-driven investigation.

They say this involved external investigators. They say it involved policy groups at Facebook. They say it involved

engineers, hundreds of people that were involved in this investigation. Platform operations folks. Developer operations.

This resulted -- this investigation -- which is ongoing, by the way -- has resulted in thousands, tens of thousands of apps being suspended.

So even if Mr. Snyder is correct in saying that the vast majority of them relate to some sort of investigation in which third parties did not respond, you still have a substantial amount of third parties that are potentially in violation of Facebook's (Inaudible).

So --

MR. SNYDER: And -- and plaintiffs will get the names of any -- plaintiffs will get any communications that we had with any third-party app which puts them on notice of either a perceived, suspected or actual violation. They will have, chapter and verse, the names, serial numbers, addresses of those apps.

MR. KO: Yeah.

MR. SNYDER: And the fact is, yes -- the fact is this was a large investigation, because the company committed to conduct a retrospective investigation to see if there was a, quote, "another Cambridge Analytica out there," close quote. Turns out there wasn't.

Having said that, it takes a lot of engineers and a lot of

people at the company, and a lot of lawyers, I might say. It wasn't just Mr. Southwell. We had a big team of lawyers working with a big team at Facebook to look prior to 2015 at every single third-party app to determine which ones complied, and which ones didn't.

And the plaintiffs are going to have a cornucopia of information about third-party apps. And I just would respectfully suggest that they be a little patient.

As Martie said, we're going to complete the production.

And I assume they'll have a lot of questions to ask about those apps, and a lot of work to do to follow up. And we will follow up with respect to any third-party communications with those apps.

So --

MR. KO: The fundamental disconnect is, so,
Mr. Snyder is basically suggesting that we just received this
information, right, about external communications that they
had with third parties, and a potential list of these apps.

We are entitled to much more. This is discovery related to our case that is fundamentally about Facebook allowing third-party app developers to misuse and abuse it. Information of user content information.

External communications with third party developers is one tranche of that. Right? Internal documents and communications related to their analysis from non-attorneys that are not

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privileged are obviously relevant and responsive to our
 1
     requests regarding their enforcement policies. And so that's
 2
     what we're asking.
 3
          And that's what the disconnect is here, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: So is it Facebook's position that, for
      example, any communications among engineers that didn't
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 7
      involve attorneys, because they all come under the umbrella of
      this lawyer-directed investigation, they're privileged?
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               MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, the engineers were all
 9
      working. There were internal legal teams, external legal
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11
             And everything that was done within the rubric of this
      investigation is at the direction of counsel.
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          Let me make another point though, Your Honor, just to be
     clear --
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               THE COURT: So that's --
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               MR. SNYDER: Yes. Yes.
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               THE COURT:
                           I just want know if that's a yes.
               MR. SNYDER: Yes, yes.
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               THE COURT: All right.
19
                                       So --
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               MR. SNYDER: But Your Honor, here's what plaintiffs
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      have failed to mention.
          This so-called "ADI," which is really an internal legal
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23
     investigation, is separate and apart from Facebook's normal and
     regular enforcement activities.
24
          Facebook has an enforcement team. And all it does is
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enforce the rules and regulations and policies on the platform.

That enforcement team works with engineers on a regular basis,

and -- and is not done at the -- in the ordinary course, under

the direction of counsel.

And we have produced and will produce numerous documents, because plaintiffs have asked for them, concerning our ordinary enforcement activities which do involve engineers and policy people. And that stands in sharp contrast to the legal investigation that my firm conducted.

And so -- and Martie, I don't know what the volume of those documents are, but they are fairly voluminous.

THE COURT: Okay. But what I guess I don't understand, at some point you're going to have to produce a privilege log. Because just because you say they're privileged doesn't mean that the plaintiffs have to accept that.

So I'm trying -- so when -- when do you intend to do that?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: If I could respond briefly,

because I think there's a little bit of a misunderstanding

here.

The concern we're having at the moment is the requests we're receiving from plaintiffs keeps changing. When we came before the Court last time, we were under the impression that the plaintiffs were seeking the materials that the Massachusetts AG'd requested. So we went back and we talked to

the plaintiffs about our position as to those materials.

During that discussion, the plaintiffs told us for the first time -- or at least we understood for the first time -- that they are seeking every single document from the investigation, about the investigation, related to the investigation. That's a really different request, and it's extraordinarily broad.

And our position with respect to privilege and whether and to what extent we could prepare a privilege log is very difficult to analyze when we're talking about every single document. It would be a privilege log with millions and millions of entries. So what we're suggesting right now is that we finish producing the letters that show who was suspended, and why, so that the plaintiffs can make a more tailored request.

And at that point, we're not necessarily objecting to producing any of the underlying information. So for instance, what we understand the plaintiffs ultimately want is underlying data showing platform violations, or showing what an app did with users' data.

To the extent that we can uncover that underlying data, we're not objecting to digging up that data and providing it to plaintiffs so that they can do their own analysis. What we're objecting to doing is taking our attorney files and the work that our attorneys and attorney-led team did to look at that

data, and analyze it, and make decisions about that data, and 1 simply handing it over to the plaintiffs. 2 MR. LOESER: Your Honor, if I may, just briefly. 3 Because again, I think your question went right to the heart 4 5 of the matter. If we have two engineers talking about Facebook's data 6 policies in connection and then fallout from Cambridge 7 Analytica, can that possibly be privileged. And I think the 8 reason why we feel like this controversy is ready to be 9 briefed, the parties are taking positions that are directly 10 11 contrary on a large body of information that we believe is directly relevant. 12 If you go to the exhibit we provided, which is Facebook's 13 public announcement of the ADI investigation, this does not say 14 15 Gibson Dunn lawyers are conducting an internal investigation 16 for the purpose of legal advice. 17 And I'll just read what it says, because I think it should give a pretty good idea --18 THE COURT: No, I understand. But you're not 19 seeking, are you, like, memos among Gibson Dunn attorneys. 20 21 MR. LOESER: No. No. We are not seeking privileged 22 information. We're seeking --23 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LOESER: Yeah. We want the information -- like, 24

for example, one of the categories of people involved, from

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their announcement, they say: Among the people involved in 1 this are policy specialists. 2 They say (As read): 3 "We promised that we would review all of the apps 4 5 that had access to large amounts of information before we changed our platform policies in 2014. Ιt 6 has involved hundreds of people: attorneys, external 7 investigators, data scientists, engineers, policy 8 specialists, platform partners and other teams across 9 the country." 10 And the next line is really critical for this. 11 "Our review helps us to better understand patterns of 12 abuse in order to root out bad actors among 13 developers." 14 15 That is a business activity, and it is a critical business 16 activity for this case. We are not interested in the legal 17 advice and the legal communications. We want the business 18 activity information that would be produced because it's 19 directly relevant and responsive. If they want to withhold it, 20 they need to log it. But it's certainly not going to be 21 privileged. Well, we strongly, respectfully 22 MR. SNYDER: disagree, because my law firm was involved in every decision. 23

THE COURT: Okay, but we're not going to adjudicate

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that now.

MR. SNYDER: Right.

THE COURT: The question, though, because it's not -so they're not seeking the stuff that's clearly privileged, so
you don't have to worry about that. And I don't even think
that ever really even needs to be logged, because that would
be a waste of time.

But with respect to the other stuff, there's arguments there. Both ways. Privilege is not clear, and there's arguments both ways.

And so the question is then, how, how -- I certainly -- it's not -- I can't adjudicate that right now, like just generally out there. It has to be done in context. Right?

So maybe the thing to do -- I do, I have to say, I just think, Mr. Loeser, I understand, but we're not in a great rush, you noticed, so -- is start reviewing those documents, and then see -- we can take a subset. Because the way I'm going to be able to adjudicate this is take some exemplars, and rule, and then the parties then can use that and apply it. Right? You don't need the log of every single document.

So maybe what you do is you take a particular app, or you get some names or something, right, and we focus on that subset, and I adjudicate that. That's not going to resolve the privilege for everything, but it will be a roadmap that the parties can then apply. But I think we are going to need a certain set -- I want it to be in context of a particular

document. So the question is: How do we get there.

And I don't think we necessarily need to wait until all the production is done. I don't think that is the case. The parties should get together and decide on, you know -- I don't know what it is that the plaintiffs think necessarily are there. Maybe Facebook can come up with -- I don't know -- a hundred documents that you're going to log.

MR. SNYDER: We can also be helpful, Your Honor.

And, and -- because the vast majority -- I think it's

99 percent, but that's just from what my partner, you know,
has allowed to.

Since the vast majority are people we wrote to and suspended because they didn't write back to us, you know, maybe we can highlight a couple of ones where we had further activity, they wrote back to us, we engage with them.

And then we can go behind the curtain, so to speak, on your exemplar idea, and we can take a look at what our work product and attorney/client activity was behind the contain, look at what engineers were doing, and then figure out how to tee up a privilege exemplar for handful of apps.

THE COURT: Well, and for example, Mr. Loeser brought up like policy (audio interference), things like that. That's not going to be particular to an app.

But maybe plaintiffs can point out, you know, because what's --

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Your Honor, you're breaking up on us.
 1
               MR. LOESER:
          (Off-the-Record discussion)
 2
          (A pause in the proceedings)
 3
               THE COURT:
                           I'm back.
 4
 5
               MR. LOESER: We lost you right when you started
      talking about policy specialists.
 6
               THE COURT: I came to the courthouse so I'd have good
 7
      internet. I got the Court give me an upgraded laptop, and
 8
      it's, like, worse than ever. I'm actually at the courthouse,
 9
10
      where there's very few people here.
11
          In any event. So, you know, I think, you know,
     plaintiffs -- maybe starting with this -- identify some
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     documents that you think that you would be entitled to.
13
     discussions among the policymakers that Facebook was referring
14
15
     to.
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          Facebook then, you know, look at them, and just say: Oh,
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    no, yeah, I can produce those now.
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          But I think we're just going to have to do it sort of in
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                But I agree with the plaintiffs, I don't think we
     tranches.
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    need to wait until the end because I don't think it is
21
    necessarily specific to particular apps.
22
          I think this suggests there's broader things going on that
23
     would be relevant, and that may very well not be privileged.
    But I don't think there's anything right now.
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               MR. SNYDER:
                            The reason that makes sense, Your Honor,
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is that, you know, without reviewing attorney/client privileges, we did have an internal protocol for this internal investigation. Sort of an escalation protocol. And so things did follow a particular prescribed course in the investigation of an app. And it was a massive undertaking, because the company had to literally evaluate every app prior to 2015. And so there is an established protocol that governs escalation of these app investigations. And policy was involved in some of those.

But I think we -- we can work with plaintiffs, I think, and identify our own protocol for how to frame the privilege inquiry, and then key it up for Your Honor when it's ripe.

MR. LOESER: Well, Your Honor, for the exemplar approach to work, it would need to be -- let's take policy specialists, for example. We would say: Look, we want -- and I don't know if there's a way for us to connect it to some particular app or not; it depends on what other discovery we got. But we want all the conversations and discussions that relate to -- in which policy specialists were involved.

For the exemplar to work, Facebook would then need to provide that, or produce a log that identifies everything that they're not providing. It can't be some cherrypicked set of a couple of documents here and there that try to somehow prove the point that Orin's trying to make. It needs to provide the parties with the full ambit of the information, so that we can

then meaningfully brief the dispute.

THE COURT: So of the --

MS. STEIN: It sounds like we have our work cut out for us on a meet-and-confer, Your Honor. I mean, this is one of the issues that we've been trying to focus plaintiffs on, which is the over-breadth of the request. And we've been trying to discuss: What do you actually want?

And so I think this will help give us some structure for a meet-and-confer process, so that we can get a better sense as to what plaintiffs are looking for.

THE COURT: Well, they actually do want everything.

They do want everything.

MR. SNYDER: Yes.

THE COURT: They recognize there are certain things that they can't get, because of privilege. But the thing is that there's a fine line in these types of things, what is privileged and what's not privileged. And so, yeah. So what they want is everything. That is true. But they recognize there's some things they can't get.

But maybe it's to take it off in chunks. Maybe, you know, start with the policy stuff. But that's going to take some work, then, reviewing it, saying: Well, maybe we can't really defend privilege here.

Or if you're going to log it all, then log it all, and we'll make a decision. I think you probably can approach it

that way. 1 MR. KO: Your Honor, David Ko --2 MR. SNYDER: Yeah, the problem --3 Just one -- one more point to make in 4 MR. KO: 5 response to what both Mr. Snyder and Mr. Stein have been 6 saying. So, the exemplar approach and the sample documents. 7 Again, all that they are offering to produce to us are external 8 communications and (audio interference) with third parties. 9 10 As Mr. Loeser was indicating, there are a whole swath of 11 documents related to internal documents and communications regarding their analysis, right, that may not have escalated to 12 the point of notifying a third party regarding this escalation 13 protocol that Mr. Snyder alludes to. Right? 14 15 And so there are a wide range of categories of documents 16 that we are entitled to, based on our discovery requests. 17 THE COURT: No, Mr. Ko, I understand. I'm not 18 limiting it. What I'm saying is, there's no way I can resolve 19 this, just on a general thing. It has to be specific. 20 things may be privileged, and some things not. I'm trying to figure out -- if there are millions of 21 things, I'm just saying let's just take it in pieces. 22 23 MR. KO: Sure. THE COURT: So start with what you want, most 24 important, what you think is the most yield, or what you think 25

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would be the best exemplar for me to rule on. What area.
 1
      Like --
 2
               MR. KO:
                        Yeah, and here's an example of --
 3
               THE COURT: Not waiving your right to get everything
 4
 5
      else.
                        Sure. And I understand that, Your Honor.
 6
               MR. KO:
          And here is an example for why this issue is, to a certain
 7
     extent, ripe. You know, in addition to the policy specialists
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     that Mr. Loeser alluded to, the app -- the ADI very clearly
 9
     involved external investigators. So there are documents that,
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    by their own very nature, they've presumably waived the
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    privilege.
          So communications --
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               THE COURT: Well, that's -- I don't accept that
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15
      statement, at all. That is way too simplistic.
               MR. SNYDER: Our law firm --
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17
               THE COURT: Uh-uh, I don't need to do that. That is
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      not a correct statement of the law, Mr. Ko, that just because
      an external -- if the external investigator was hired by
19
20
      Gibson & Dunn, it may very well be privileged.
21
          So anyway --
                        That's fair, you are absolutely correct.
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23
      All I'm saying is, in response to that statement, they're
      identifying a categorical privilege and assertion over all
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25
      these documents, excluding this narrow category of documents
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that they claim they're going to produce regarding communications with third-party app developers. So it kind of runs both ways is all I'm saying, Your Honor.

MS. WEAVER: Your Honor, if I may, I think we heard an offer from Mr. Snyder that we had not previously heard. And we actually started this discussion months ago by asking about the escalation process. So, if we got a deadline for Facebook to send to us the documents sufficient to describe the escalation process, we might be able to identify categories.

We're a little constrained, because we don't know, really, what to ask for. We would only be working off experience in other cases about how investigations were run, and we know that Facebook is really specialized. So we don't have a lot of insight, really, into how it was run. Certainly prior to, you know, 2018. We know about their communications with third parties because we've seen them, both in the public domain and documents that we've received here.

But I think getting a description from Facebook about:

These are the teams, this is who did what, something like that by a certain date within a reasonable amount of time, then we can dig in and make a proposal about: These are the test categories we want. If that's the direction Your Honor wants to go in.

MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, that is all privileged,

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which is why I say, without waiving privilege, I was simply
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      saying that we can't -- we had engineers, we had outside
 2
      consultants, we had lawyers, we had policy people all working
 3
      together to investigate every app on the platform prior to
 4
 5
      2015.
          And you know, if we meet and confer and they asked us
 6
     about those consultants, I would say Gibson Dunn hired them.
 7
     And they all were Covelled (phonetic), and they're all working
 8
     within -- at the direction of counsel. But --
 9
               MS. WEAVER: Well, if I may, this is where we begin
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11
      to get confused. Because if they are categorically saying
      everything is privileged, then maybe we should brief that.
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      That can't be right.
13
          So I don't know what we have to do to --
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               THE COURT:
15
                           I agree.
16
               MS. WEAVER: Yeah.
17
               THE COURT: I doubt that that's correct. But a lot
18
      of it may be, and a lot of it may not. So to brief it gets us
19
      nowhere, unless we do it in context. That's all.
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               MS. WEAVER: So how can we develop an understanding?
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      As plaintiffs, to understand how these things are reviewed,
22
      I'm a bit stymied.
               THE COURT: Well, I think we start with something.
23
      Like, we start with something.
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25
               MR. SNYDER: I think the judge had a great idea.
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Focus on something. They produce a log,
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               THE COURT:
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      and then, and then we -- we -- I rule on that. Right?
     So we start with --
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               MS. WEAVER: But I'm concerned, Your Honor, that
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 5
      they'll cherry-pick only privileges communications between
 6
      lawyers and --
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               MR. SNYDER:
                           No.
                                No, we have an obligation --
                           -- get to the heart of the issue --
               MS. WEAVER:
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               MR. SNYDER: We have an ob- --
 9
          (Reporter interruption)
10
11
               MR. SNYDER: Your Honor --
               MS. WEAVER: My apologies.
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13
               THE COURT: So this is what you do. You start
     with -- ask for communications among policy people, that no
14
15
      lawyers were on. Just start with that. You ask for that.
16
     Right?
17
               MR. SNYDER: Or another --
               THE COURT: Or ask for communications among the
18
     external investigators, which no lawyers were on.
19
20
          In other words, that's, right, going to be your Backs
21
     (phonetic) case. So start by asking for those.
                            I thought, Judge, you had an excellent
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               MR. SNYDER:
23
            Let's say there's App X that we had correspondence
     with, and it's in those 16,000 pages. And we have back and
24
      forth with an app about some platform violation.
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They can then ask us with respect to that particular app and -- and engagement with that app, what is behind the curtain? You know, who else communicated at Facebook before you sent that? And we can look at those documents, and determine what's privileged and what's not.

And if we make a categorical privilege claim with respect to everything so-called "behind the curtain," that could be teed up for Your Honor because that would be illustrative of an approach to a particular app enforcement that grows out of the legal investigation.

MR. LOESER: And Your Honor, I think, again, for this to work -- and this is Derek Loeser speaking -- we will come up with a couple categories that we will choose.

They may not be the categories that Mr. Snyder would like us to choose, but they will be the categories that we think will show as best we can, when we don't have the information when we are making the choices, why there is a problem with the approach that they're taking.

MR. SNYDER: And I just want to warn everyone or caution everyone, this was a massive investigation because the CEO committed to Congress and the public that he was going to direct this investigation.

So if you ask, just as a caution -- narrate, no -- for every communication between consultants and among consultants, that will be probably tens of millions of communications.

Because every time we told a consultant to do something with respect to an app, and it was always a legal direction, the -- the consultants didn't direct the investigation, I imagine that the consultants then went off into consultant-land and exchanged 10 million emails before they came back with the work product, brought it to counsel, and then a decision was made.

So the volume here is -- we should look at the volume. My guess is we're talking about many tens of millions of documents.

MR. LOESER: Well, Your Honor, we haven't received many millions of anything. But I think a lot of what
Mr. Snyder just said sort of highlights the problems and the reasons why I think this will result in briefing.

For one, maybe we'll start as a category the communications between the CEO and the data policy people. And this is -- I mean, everything you'll read about this from their public statements, this is a very public activity that Facebook has done. And it's very important, clearly, to get this information about this investigation to its users. That's why they keep posting about it.

We can come up with some categories that we think will make clear to the Court what the problem is and where the limits of privilege are.

As you've, I think, rightly noted, we do not want access to and understand that we don't get access to privileged

communications. But there's a lot here that's not privileged. 1 And we know that because of the public things that Facebook has 2 said, including what the CEO has said. 3 And we'll figure out some categories that try and bring 4 5 this into focus for the Court. THE COURT: I think that's the way to do it. And I 6 7 guess on Wednesday, you did get some -- about 10,000 pages, and you can look at that and see if that helps. 8 But I do want to -- I don't think necessarily we should 9 wait to adjudicate it, but I do want to adjudicate it in a 10 11 context. And it'll be just one small piece, and that then will, I think -- I've found, at least, that'll help with the 12 other, the other side. Okay, so that will be on your agenda to 13 discuss. 14 I do have a settlement at 9:30 so we have to -- I'm 15 16 going to be late for. 17 Let's see. Oh, the search terms. So the stipulation that the parties signed said that Facebook was going to provide 18 search terms for a broad spectrum of custodians. 19 So tell me how Facebook has come up with that broad 20 spectrum of custodians that they will provide on July 21st. 21 22 MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Sure, Your Honor. And, I think 23

the issue that was raised in the statement was a bit of a misunderstanding. So I think we can resolve that easily.

The search term protocol provides a deadline to propose

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search terms for each custodian. We divided the custodians into eight groups. And what we said is we would propose a comprehensive set of search terms by the 21st. But the deadline to propose search terms for the first four groups is also the 21st, with future deadlines for other groups.

The way we understood that is we'll be providing a comprehensive set of search terms that will apply broadly next week, but we're not proposing any terms that are specific to custodians we have not yet interviewed, until the deadlines for those custodians.

So the idea is there will be a comprehensive set of terms for the first four groups that will include terms that are specific to the custodians within those groups. So we talk to those people, we learn jargon, we learned code names. We'll include that sort of information. To the extent groups of custodians were not interviewed, we're not going to have specific terms for those people yet because we're still talking to them.

THE COURT: But they will be included in the broader search terms.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: I'm sorry; I just didn't understand some of --

THE COURT: Sorry. But what you're saying is -- but -- but is the broader search terms will apply to them.

You just won't have the specific search terms.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Yes, exactly.

And the one thing I do want to clarify, just to make sure we're all on the same page, is there is one RFP, a single RFP that is not covered by the first four groups of custodians.

So because we will not yet have spoken to any of the custodians about the issues with that RFP, we did not intend to propose a comprehensive set of search terms for that one specific RFP. But otherwise, they will all be covered, in addition to the specific terms for the first four groups.

MS. WEAVER: Which RFP is that?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Don't hold me to this; off the top of my head, I think it's 22. But I would need to look again at my notes.

MS. WEAVER: Okay. This is the first we're learning of it. But we're fine with that, Your Honor. The statement did read as though they were limiting it to 41. We understand, and I think you will understand the point.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Yeah. I think it was just a misunderstanding. We're happy to talk more about it.

THE COURT: Okay, great. What else should we talk about?

MS. WEAVER: Your Honor, very briefly, just 43(b)(2)(C), I think you've seen kind of an example of the crossing of ships in the night.

For example, you know, with regard to ADI, it has been

very hard for us to get our arms around what Facebook is withholding. And we, for example, have told Facebook that we will tell them if we are withholding anything, any categories of documents that are responsive. And things got a little flipped around.

I think we originally framed it as: Let us know if you categorically object to any RFP. And they -- initially they said yes, then they said -- the final response was only 19, which is ADI.

But then when we dug in, and we started meeting and conferring, it became unclear to us whether Facebook is taking a position with regard to certain categories of documents that are responsive. Meaning we're not objecting categorically to an RFP, but are they withholding some small subset that is responsive that they haven't identified to us because they're saying no, that's not relevant? And the whole point of 34(b)(2)(C) is to make that transparent, so the parties can engage.

And, and this is what we understand now, Facebook is saying: Well, for search term documents, we're not ready yet.

And we understand that, and we will wait.

But we want to know now for categories of RFPs where search terms are not required, has Facebook decided that there are responsive materials which are not relevant? And we heard some of it today. Some of it came out in their statement. But

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that's the conversation that we want to have. And we think
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     we're entitled to that.
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               MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, just briefly, they raised
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      the same issue with Judge Chhabria with regard to our FTC
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      production. And Judge Chhabria ruled, clearly consistent with
      the federal rules, that defendants, like all parties, are
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 7
      presumed to conduct their relevance review in good faith and
      are not required to make such disclosures which are not
 8
      required. That is to say, there's no requirement that we
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10
      identify irrelevant documents in advance.
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          We are going to. We've produced 1,200,000 pages of
     documents, including, I think, 40- or 60,000 that are internal
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     Facebook documents, already. We will continue to produce
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     responsive relevant documents. The rules require that. We've
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15
     done it. And we don't have an obligation to say what is
16
     irrelevant and not being produced. That's just backwards.
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     It's been rejected by Judge Chhabria. And really, we think,
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     you know, it makes no sense whatsoever.
               MS. WEAVER: Well, we don't see -- go ahead.
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               THE COURT: I quess what -- for example, something
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      that's been produced are documents that were produced to the
22
      FTC. Right?
23
          And so --
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               MR. SNYDER: Yes.
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THE COURT: -- one question is: Did you withhold

anything that's not relevant? 1 MR. SNYDER: That was asked of us. And Judge 2 Chhabria said we did not have to -- I don't know the answer to 3 that, but --4 5 MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: No, we didn't. He didn't withhold anything on relevance grounds, no. 6 MR. SNYDER: We did not. 7 THE COURT: Okay. You did not. Okay. All right. 8 So, Ms. Weaver, what is -- what is the -- the search 9 terms, I get, were not -- they can't know until they've 10 searched. 11 So what is -- with respect to what's been done so far, 12 what is the concern? 13 MS. WEAVER: Other regulatory documents, so they 14 15 produced to the ICO and DCMS in the UK. Those are regulatory 16 bodies. Did they categorically decide that there were 17 portions of those inquiry not relevant to our case? 18 For example, this has arisen -- this is in a slightly 19 different context -- with regard to PwC documents. 20 said PwC was looking at things not relevant to the case. we don't know what those are, even generally, by topic. And if 21 22 they told us, we might agree. But they're just making the 23 decision, without sharing it with us.

They have said at different points: We're only producing

certain kinds of materials relating to advertising. We don't

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know where they're drawing that line. This has arisen in the context of the financial documents, the RFPs that seek information about their finances. So, how are they drawing the line been between what they think is relevant, and what they think isn't?

These are all things where we need them to take a position, and frankly, some of these things, it would be helpful if they did it in writing. Because when we have these conversations, it's circular for us. And we -- there's misunderstanding. And if they put it on paper, we can see it, and it's helpful.

MS. STEIN: Your Honor, we have not taken a categorical position on anything that we're withholding.

We're doing this, as plaintiffs do in every case. Which is we meet and confer -- I mean, we've had a gazillion meet-and-confers on plaintiffs' RFPs, to use a technical estimation of the time. And then, our reviewing and producing documents for relevance the way -- and responsiveness the way parties do in every case.

There's no category of documents that we're sort of secretly setting aside. Documents are either responsive and relevant, or they're not. Most of this it's very hard to argue about in a vacuum, which is what we've repeatedly said to plaintiffs. But these are why the -- the search term ones, as Ms. Weaver has noted, you know, it's fighting about it in a

vacuum about what the scope is going to be.

THE COURT: We're not --

MS. STEIN: Right. For the specific RFPs, we've had very detailed conversations about what's getting produced. There's been no categorical objection to some sort of -- I mean, this use of the term "categorical," there's no bucket of documents that we're setting aside as irrelevant. We look at documents on a document-by-document basis, as they populate. And, you know, a reviewer will look at them for whether they're responsive or not. But, I mean, it's no different than any other case.

And it's just really been very challenging for us because we keep getting asked about categorical, you know, objections. We don't have a categorical, you know, bucket that we're refusing to produce.

MR. LOESER: Your Honor, if I can --

THE COURT: For the PwC documents, were there documents that were withheld as non-responsive -- as -- yeah, as not relevant?

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Your Honor, that's a difficult question to answer because plaintiffs' (audio interference) the PwC documents, it's a much more complicated request, where they asked for the documents referenced in particular PwC reports. Ands the issue there is more about the fact that it's very difficult for us to identify what PwC, as a third

party, relied on. So there have not been relevance objections to those documents. Some of them haven't been produced because we're having difficulties identifying them.

But for all other materials, what we have consistently told plaintiffs is we are determining relevance based on the four theories of liability that Judge Chhabria laid out in his motion-to-dismiss order. Judge Chhabria said these are the four theories that are in play in the case. And we are making every relevance determination, based on those four theories. And that's what we have consistently told the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: But, so, but I do think, I do think that you do have an obligation to, as part of the meet-and-confer, explain -- give examples. For example: This is a document that is responsive to your requests but that we decided was irrelevant. Just explain that.

MR. KO: Your Honor, this is David Ko again. And just -- I completely agree, that's what we've been asking and in the context of this specific example of PwC that we're discussing is exactly where it's come up.

I'm a bit surprised that Ms. Kutcher Clark is saying that they are not withholding on relevance grounds due to some technical misunderstanding of our requests. They have made it clear in their meet-and-confers to us that they believe that both the Facebook privacy program and PwC (inaudible) contains large amounts of information they believe are not relevant to

this case.

And so we asked them to identify what those are, because our view of those reports by PwC and the underlying Facebook privacy program is that we believe most of it is relevant. And we have provided them with examples why. They have refused to give us examples in response for what is not relevant.

So you --

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: May I respond to those? (Reporter interruption)

MR. SNYDER: Sorry, my phone keeps on falling down.

That's what's happening. I'm muting it; I apologize.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: The issue with the PwC documents, Mr. Ko is correct in that we don't believe everything PwC looked into over a ten-year period is necessarily relevant to this case. However, we haven't provided had a detailed analysis of that, because those materials haven't actually been requested. And we've talked about those, ad nauseam.

The plaintiffs did not serve a document request for all of the documents between Facebook and PwC. They served a very different request. So we have been talking about that request. And at this point it would be premature to do the type of work Mr. Ko is describing, because we don't have it a request for that information.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So the only quidance

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I'm going to give here is that if -- if responsive documents
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      are being withheld on the ground that you decided they're not
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      relevant, I do think, and I -- I -- that you should -- as part
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      of the meet-and-confer, you explain why, and you give an
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 5
      example.
                That that's part of the meet-and-confer process.
      If -- if it's being withheld on relevance grounds. If it's
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 7
      not, then there's not. But if it is, then you should sort of
      give the other side an explanation as to how you're drawing
 8
      that line.
 9
               MR. LOESER: Your Honor, this is Derek Loeser.
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                                                               That
11
      would be very helpful.
               MR. SNYDER: Judge, I'm having -- I know Your Honor's
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      late.
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          Are you suggesting that every time a reviewer -- I'm not
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15
     being facetious. Every time a reviewer takes a document and
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     asks whether it's relevant, we have to make a notation so that
17
     we can explain?
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               THE COURT: No, of course I'm not suggesting that at
      all, Mr. Snyder, and I don't. What I said is as part of the
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      meet-and-confer process, generally when you've made decisions
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      as to what's relevant, what -- they say somewhat
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22
      categorically, but sort of give -- just give an explanation:
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      This is the direction that we gave our reviewers.
      This is where we draw, where we drew the line.
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That's what I'm saying. Like, generally --

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MR. SNYDER: Understood.

THE COURT: -- drew the line. And they can say:
Okay, I understand that, I agree. We don't want those
documents. We already have a lot of documents --

MR. SNYDER: We've done that; we've done that already, and I've even done that on earlier meet-and-confers. We will do it again, and we will do it with force and clarity again. But we will make that clear.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOESER: Your Honor, I do think that would be helpful. An example would be the conversation we had about ADI. Clearly, they made the decision that all information that was internal would be withheld. But when you look at their offer for what they're producing, they talk about all these communications with third parties, but they're not -- they haven't 'fessed up to what they actually were doing, was eliminating from what they intended to produce everything that was internal to Facebook.

So that kind of conversation would allow the parties to quickly realize where the disconnects are.

MS. STEIN: ADI is completely --

THE COURT: As I understand the ADI, they believe, their position is that everything that was done as part of their -- the investigation, and whether they were outside

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investigators or internal Facebook people, is privileged.
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      What they've agreed to produce are the communications like
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      with the app developers, because clearly they're not part of
 3
      Facebook. They weren't hired at the direction of the
 4
 5
      attorneys.
 6
               MR. LOESER: Right.
               THE COURT: But I understand it's a broad privilege.
 7
      So -- okay.
 8
          When shall we have -- is it two weeks?
 9
               MS. WEAVER: Yes, Your Honor, that would be fine.
10
11
               THE CLERK:
                           (Inaudible)
               MS. WEAVER: That's Friday the 31st?
12
13
               THE COURT: Go back to Friday.
               MS. WEAVER: I'm sorry; this is Monday, isn't it?
14
15
      fault.
16
               THE COURT: We were meeting on Fridays, so that's
      fine.
17
18
          Ms. Means, how does Friday the 31st look?
               THE CLERK: Oh, the 31st is fine. Do you want 9:00
19
20
      or 8:30?
21
               THE COURT: Can we do 8:30 again?
               THE CLERK: Yes.
22
               THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll have the
23
      statement due whatever the schedule is that I set. That seems
24
25
      to be working well.
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Your Honor, on the schedule, if -- if we 1 MS. STEIN: could build in a little bit more time between when can we 2 get -- sort of do the initial exchange, and then when we do 3 the final exchange, I think that would be helpful. 4 5 It's just -- the schedule has proven a little bit tight as we have to sort of work through issues, often with our client, 6 7 and get approvals. It would -- right now, we typically have a 24-hour turnaround. 8 **THE COURT:** So what would you propose? 9 MS. STEIN: I think 48 hours would be better, or at 10 least 36 hours. 11 THE COURT: Ms. Weaver, can you work something out 12 with them? 13 MS. WEAVER: Yes, of course. That's no problem. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. Whatever you guys work out is fine 16 with me. 17 Thank you. MS. STEIN: MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Your Honor, one more timing 18 19 request. We're starting to find that during our meet-and-confers, 20 we're sort of returning a little bit to the game of 21 22 whack-a-mole we were all playing before we started meeting with 23 you. And we're finding that we're having a little bit of difficulty focusing and making progress, due to the sheer 24 number of issues that are on meet-and-confer agendas, and being 25

discussed.

And we're just hoping that perhaps we could have a little bit of guidance limiting the number of issues, or at least focusing the number of issues, so that we can make sure we are moving forward with those things, and not spinning our wheels on 15 things instead of making progress on five.

MS. WEAVER: May I respond to that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. WEAVER: We believe that it has been very narrow. We haven't raised any pressures of issues that we haven't previously -- like ADI, there are a number of issues that we have, in fact, been sitting on.

We understand -- we worked would with them to give them six weeks to do this first set of search terms. But certainly, there are all kinds of issues -- deposition protocols, all kinds of things -- that we have been waiting on. So I'm really kind of baffled by that. And I don't know what issues we have been raising.

I do think it's true that Facebook asks us to send them a detailed email before each meet-and-confer on the topics we wish to discuss, which we have been doing.

So this is a little bit out of left field to me, but we are really trying to work with the system here.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't know what I can do, sort of out of context.

MS. STEIN: Yeah, I don't think -- I don't think

Ms. Kutscher Clark meant it in any way to suggest that there
was a lack of cooperation on either side. I think we're just
all dealing with a lot of issues, and thought we were making
more progress when it was sort of tailored in advance as to
what we should specifically be discussing.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: Exactly.

THE COURT: I see. I think what you have to discuss

THE COURT: I see. I think what you have to discuss is the ADI. Right? You're going to get the search terms on July 21st.

MS. KUTSCHER CLARK: (Nods head)

THE COURT: You have the plaintiffs' production, because now you have to discuss how you're going to get that information. And you have the defendant's ongoing production.

MS. WEAVER: And the 34(b)(2)(C) issues, if they are withholding.

THE COURT: Well, yeah. That's related to their production and if they're withholding anything. So I think those are the topics. It's a lot.

Sounds like things are moving forward.

MS. WEAVER: We are, in fact, meeting and conferring slightly less than we were doing it three times a week which, although that was productive, that was a little intense.

THE COURT: That was intense.

MR. LOESER: Well, and Your Honor, at the beginning

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of every meet-and-confer we have ten minutes of generally
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      getting along really well.
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               MS. WEAVER: That's true.
 3
               THE COURT: You're all getting along just fine.
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 5
      know, these are very trying times.
               MS. STEIN: We've all learned a lot about each other.
 6
               THE COURT: Yeah.
                                  Yeah.
 7
               MR. SNYDER: Judge, that's because I stopped
 8
      attending them.
 9
10
               MR. LOESER: That was a huge advantage for all of us,
      that's true.
11
          (Laughter)
12
               MR. KO: At least now you freely admit it, Orin.
13
               THE COURT: All right. I will see you, then, on the
14
15
      31st at 8:30 a.m.
16
               MR. LOESER: Thank Your Honor.
17
               MR. SNYDER: Thank Your Honor.
18
               THE CLERK: Court is adjourned. Thank you, everyone.
19
          (Proceedings concluded)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, BELLE BALL, Official Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

BelleBall

/s/ Belle Ball

Belle Ball, CSR 8785, CRR, RDR
Tuesday, July 14, 2020